1	2	3	4
5	Jharkhand	890.31	200.955
6	Karnataka	394.92	116.49
7	Madhya Pradesh	11669.68	246.31
8	Maharashtra	15059.64	671.88
9	Manipur	22.09	14.57
10	Nagaland	119.28	21.12
11	Rajasthan	12690.99	1034.84
12	Uttar Pradesh	1193.75	515.05

*Subject to adjustment of 75% of balance available in CRF.

Statement-II

Area sown during Kharif season 2009-10

Sl.No.	Crop	Normal Area (in lakh ha)	Area sown (lakh ha) upto	Area sown last year
1	Rice	391.17	328.17	388.26 (-60.09)
2	Jowar	42.08	31.27	29.34 (+1-93)
3	Bajra	91.81	85.44	85.27 (-0.17)
4	Maize	63.70	71.13	70.53 (-0.6)
5	Total coarse cereals	228.62	207.38	206.68 (-0.70)
6	Cotton	83.73	96.21	84.86 (+11.35)
7	Sugarcane	39.27	42.50	43.79 (-1.29)
8	Jute	8.24	6.92	7.06 (-0.14)
9	Pulses	111.70	101.42	95.99 (+5.43)
10	Oilseeds	166.40	174.91	184.43 (-9.52)

Reforms in subsidy policy to enhance production

139. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that annual growth in farm production over the past six years has been abysmally low as compared to fertilizer subsidy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government contemplates to introduce reforms in subsidy policies to enhance farm production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The rate of increase in fertilizer subsidy during the past six years has been significantly, higher than rate of increase in farm production.

(b) While the farm production is impacted by several factors including various agricultural inputs, irrigation, rainfall and weather conditions, the increase in fertilizer subsidy has been due to increase in consumption of fertilizers and higher international fertilizer prices. This highlights the need for increasing fertilizer use efficiency *inter alia* through balanced use of fertilizers.

(c) and (d) The Government has constituted a Group of Ministers for review of the Fertilizer Policy, including examination of nutrient based subsidy policy towards *inter alia* higher agricultural productivity and production for food security.

National agriculture insurance scheme

140. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched National Agriculture Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many farmers will get the benefit under this scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Agricultural Insurance Scheme(NAIS) is under implementation in the country from Rabi 1999-2000 season onward. The scheme is voluntary for the States and UTs and is available to all the farmers – loanee and non-loanee both – irrespective for their size of holdings. It envisages coverage of food crops, oilseeds, pulses and annual commercial/horticultural crops in respect of which (i) the past yield data based on Crop Cutting Experiment (CCEs) is available for adequate number of years and (ii) requisite number of CCEs are conducted for estimating the yield during the proposed season. At present, the scheme is being implemented in 25 States and 2 Union Territories.

(c) As it is a demand driven scheme, the number of farmers benefiting from the scheme in future can not be anticipated. However, number of farmers who had subscribed to the scheme since its inception *i.e.* Rabi 1999-2000 to Rabi 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

NAIS – Numbers of Farmers covered since State-wise since inception (i.e. Rabi 1999-2000) to Rabi 2008-09 season

S.No.	State	Farmers covered
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	18920261
2	Assam	139988
3	A & N Islands	1224